

TODAY'S BETTER SCHOOLS



Wilkes School, Portland, Oregon • L. E. McCoy, Architect

are built of Wood



Broadway School, Longview, Washington • Wolff & Phillips, Architects

MODERN ONE-STORY SCHOOLS OF WOOD

best meet America's school building needs

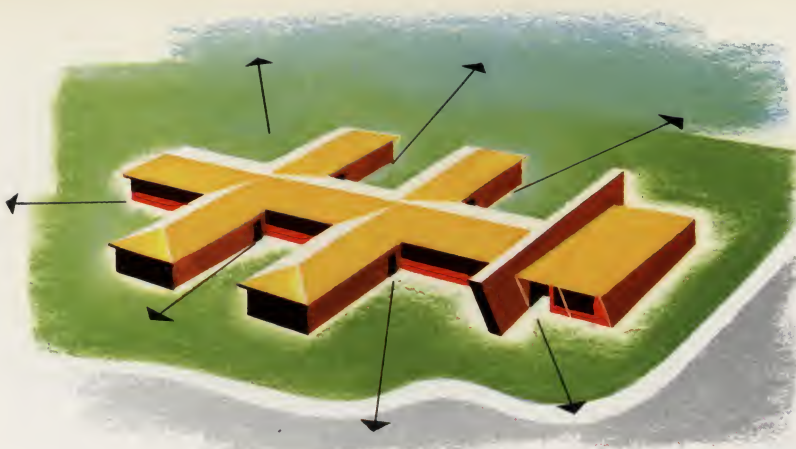
Today's concept of education calls for a new, more practical type of building. Educators and parents share the desire to make each school a place of familiar and pleasant surroundings which enable youngsters and teachers to do their best work.

"Bright, spacious, orderly classrooms" must be so arranged to permit best use of each area for its intended purpose, and provide a friendly, home-like atmosphere with maximum safety for students.

All the requirements of today's improved educational plant are being met by one-story schools of wood. These modern structures provide more efficient places for stu-

dents and teachers to work...are more practical for communities to build. They are superior in every way to the space-wasting, monumental schools of a bygone era.

An ever-increasing number of communities are finding that wood is ideal for one-story school construction. From the standpoint of versatility, economy, speed of construction and adaptability to individual community needs, no other building material offers so many practical advantages. Particularly adaptable to school construction are the West Coast species...Douglas Fir, West Coast Hemlock, Western Red Cedar and Sitka Spruce.



SAFETY . . .

Direct exits at ground level in one-story construction eliminate the "stampede" danger so frequently present in the stairways and corridors of multi-storied schools. Wasteful and costly exit facilities (stairways and fire escapes) are eliminated, as is the costly fireproofing of floors and roofs and the necessary and expensive enclosure of stairways and vertical openings. In addition, wood frame construction is inherently wind and earthquake resistant.

HEALTH . . .

Because today's classroom is built and equipped *for* them, children have no feeling of frustration, no feeling of being in an "institution." One-story construction makes possible maximum efficiency in classroom lighting, heating and ventilation. Noisy units (shops, music rooms, playrooms) may be isolated from study rooms. Under such conditions, students and teachers may concentrate on schoolwork without fatigue.

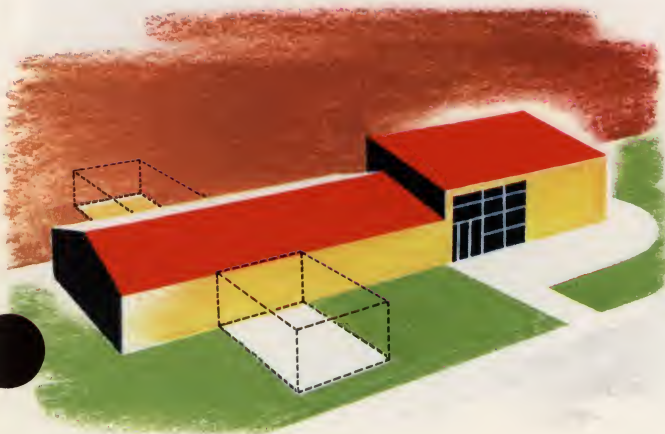


FRIENDLINESS . . .

Today's classrooms are large and finished in familiar wood to provide friendly surroundings in which children may "learn by doing." New school buildings, however, often are kept small so they will more closely resemble the home and be less confusing, especially to young children. Today's school "belongs" in a neighborhood of homes.

FLEXIBILITY . . .

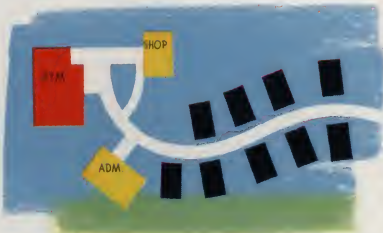
The one-story school follows a flexible style long used successfully in home and industrial plant construction. Simple designs—wood frame structures without upper floors—make for remarkable ease of building enlargement. Classrooms of wood are the easiest to alter when new requirements must be met. One-floor construction also offers the advantage of both side and overhead day-lighting.



WOOD MEETS ALL REQUIREMENTS

for good design and sound construction

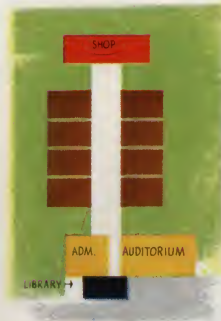
FINGER or "tree" type school may be extended easily. Rooms are oriented to sunlight along a trunk corridor and its branches.



CAMPUS plan. Classrooms, administration quarters, library, other buildings are connected only by sidewalks.



DOUBLE WING plan. The classroom wings are joined, with playroom and storage room forming the central hub.



CENTRAL CORRIDOR construction. Rooms are connected to straight-line corridors. This plan shortens communication lines between rooms.

There are no plan or design limitations when wood is the construction material. Classrooms, corridors, cafeterias and gymnasiums can be effectively arranged to best fit individual requirements. Shown here are four of the many possible variations, each built readily of wood.

Modern developments in wood trusses and laminated members make possible exceptionally long spans providing post-free space for gymnasiums, auditoriums and classrooms of any size. Sturdy wood framing is easily designed to resist wind and earthquake forces. The many possible variations in treatment of wood exteriors and interiors assure interesting and individual effects. All these features of wood construction make possible a sound, well-designed school building which is a credit to any community.



Above — TECO metal connectors used in timber trusses make it possible to span great widths economically and with fuller utilization of wood's inherent strength. **Below** — Today's firm bonding glues and adhesive processes make possible the lamination of a number of pieces of lumber into one large structural member.

SHEATHING

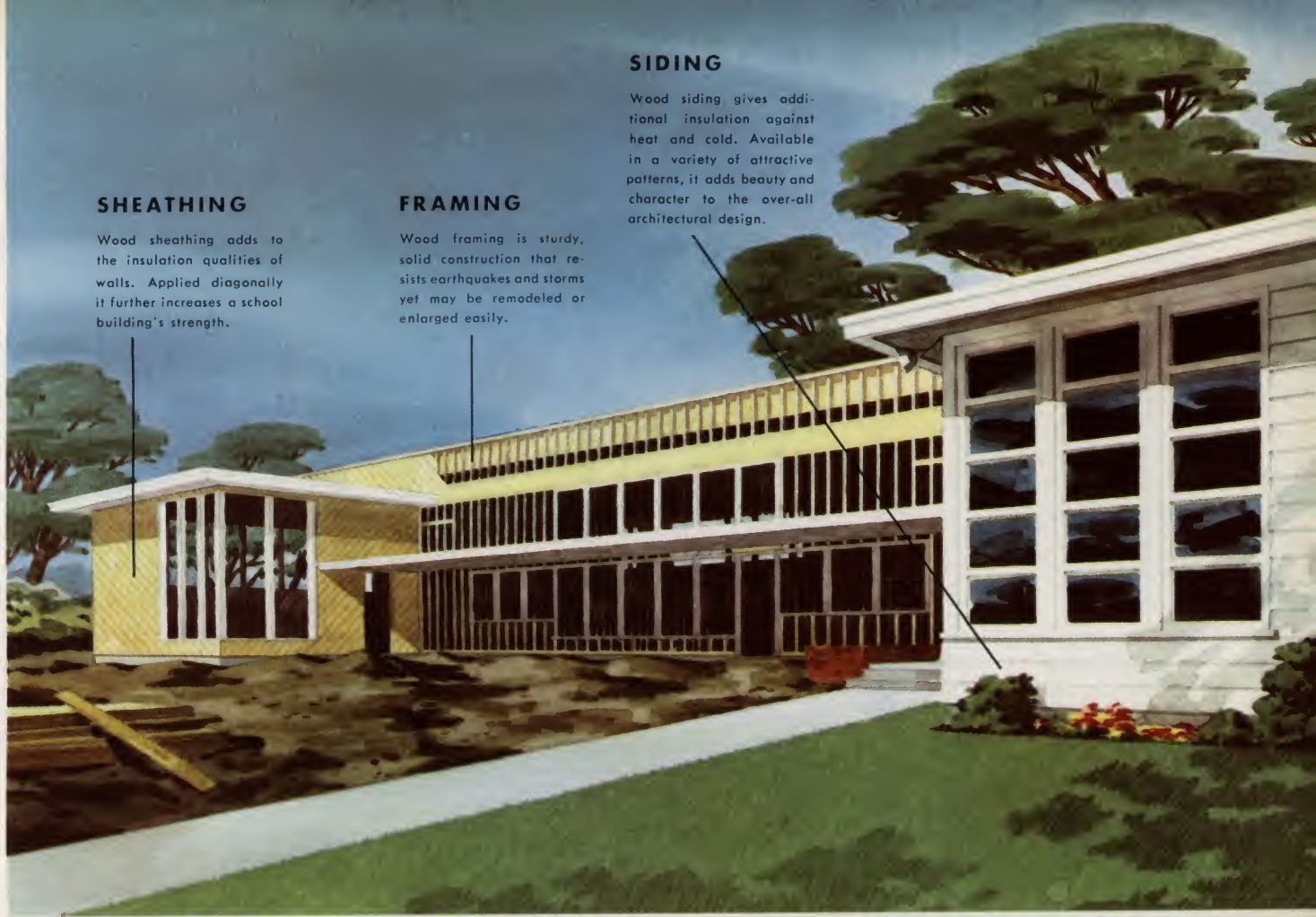
Wood sheathing adds to the insulation qualities of walls. Applied diagonally it further increases a school building's strength.

FRAMING

Wood framing is sturdy, solid construction that resists earthquakes and storms yet may be remodeled or enlarged easily.

SIDING

Wood siding gives additional insulation against heat and cold. Available in a variety of attractive patterns, it adds beauty and character to the over-all architectural design.



FROM FRAMING TO EXTERIOR SIDING and interior finishing the natural strength and beauty of West Coast Woods assure attractive, durable schools.



PANELING

Available in various widths, makes for beautiful walls; may be finished naturally, stained or painted.

TRIM

As trim or molding, wood allows wide leeway in design and permits attractive finishing of interiors.

SASH

Wood sash and window frames are attractive, durable and easy to maintain. They permit easy replacement of broken panes.

CABINETS

Wood is particularly suited and widely used for quality cabinet work of all shapes, sizes and finishes.

FLOORING

Wood floors are restful and easy to walk on and, for warmth and loveliness, have never been surpassed.



BURLINGTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Burlington, Connecticut
Moore & Salsbury, Architects

WOOD CONSTRUCTION ATTRACTIVE,

Each of these schools has been designed to meet the need for a modern educational plant. Community requirements, climatic conditions, budgets and other factors have helped determine the final plan. They vary in size and architectural style but each is an example of the highly functional one-story school of wood.



HELEN BUSH SCHOOL
Seattle, Washington
John T. Jacobsen, Victor N. Jones & Associates, Architects

CASTLE ROCK GRADE SCHOOL
Castle Rock, Washington
Wolff & Phillips, Architects



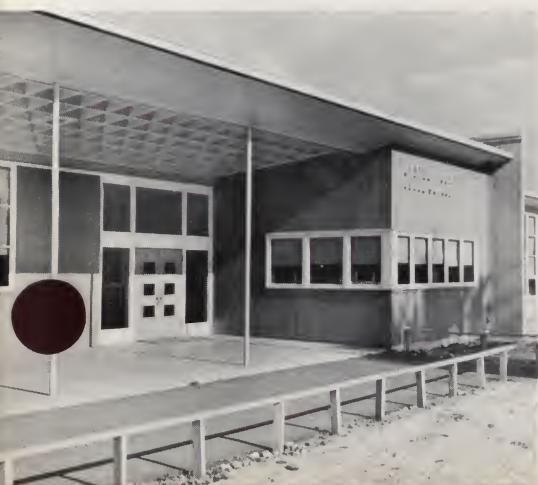
RESULTS IN FUNCTIONAL SCHOOLS



ST. THOMAS MORE
Portland, Oregon
Pietro Belluschi, Architect



CROW ISLAND SCHOOL
Winnetka, Illinois
Saarine & Perkins, Wheeler & Will, Architects



ANSWERS TO YOUR QUESTIONS about one-story schools of wood

ARE THEY SAFE? One-story schools of wood provide a high degree of occupant safety. As stated by the National Fire Protection Association, "The one-story school, so arranged as to afford direct access to the outside from any part of the building, is in the opinion of the committee, the safest design and when this form of design is used, there is little restriction as to the type of construction."

The greatest fire danger in any building is in the contents and not the building itself. Fire destroys all materials, even those which are frequently called "non-combustible". Schools are normally of light framing and the materials used offer no appreciable difference in fire "durability". One-story schools, with all exits at ground level provide maximum safety to children and teachers.

HOW DO THEY COMPARE IN COST?

Lumber is an economical building material. Studies show the initial cost of a modern one-story school of wood is normally lower than one built of most other materials. For a given amount of money wood construction gives more school initially ... allows the difference in cost to be used over the years to keep the school always neat and "fresh-looking". Wood has the added feature of easy and rapid construction...permits economical remodeling or expansion at a later date.

ARE THEY DURABLE? Durability of wood buildings has been proved by generations of users ...some of the oldest schools in America are built of wood and are still in use. Actually most school buildings do not "wear out," but become obsolete through failure to meet changed educational requirements.

In America today are many old, monumental school buildings which are still sound but no longer adequately meet today's educational needs. One story schools of wood can be converted easily to community centers if changes in school population make it desirable.

CAN WE BUILD A SCHOOL OF WOOD IN OUR COMMUNITY?

Yes, in practically any community, one-story schools of wood are a well recognized type of construction, as classified in building codes. West Coast Woods are readily available throughout the nation.

FOR THE SCHOOL YOU'RE PLANNING

specify

WEST COAST WOODS

Douglas Fir • West Coast Hemlock
Western Red Cedar • Sitka Spruce

No other
building material
gives ALL these
proved advantages



For Additional Copies

of this free booklet, or for further information about the four species of West Coast Woods, see your retail lumber dealer—or write to:

West Coast Lumbermen's Association

1410 S. W. Morrison Street
Portland 5, Oregon



ECONOMY. You get more for your money when you build of wood. As a building material it is time-tested, easy to obtain, easy to work.

DURABILITY. Wood is long-lasting even in severe climates. Some wooden structures are as old as our nation and still in use.

VERSATILITY. Wood is adaptable to every architectural style, allows wide opportunity for individuality of design and permits the use of any color scheme.

BEAUTY. The natural beauty of wood imparts warmth and friendliness to both the inside and outside of a school building.

FLEXIBILITY. Wood lends itself to quick, enduring quality construction and buildings of wood may be readily enlarged, remodeled.

FOUR OF THE WORLD'S FINEST WOODS

Ask for them by name: { Douglas Fir • West Coast Hemlock
Western Red Cedar • Sitka Spruce

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